

Insolvencies and Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedures in Italy

March 2025





Foreword

In 2024, a sharp increase in insolvency proceedings was recorded (+112%), along with a significant rise in applications for Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedures (+35%).

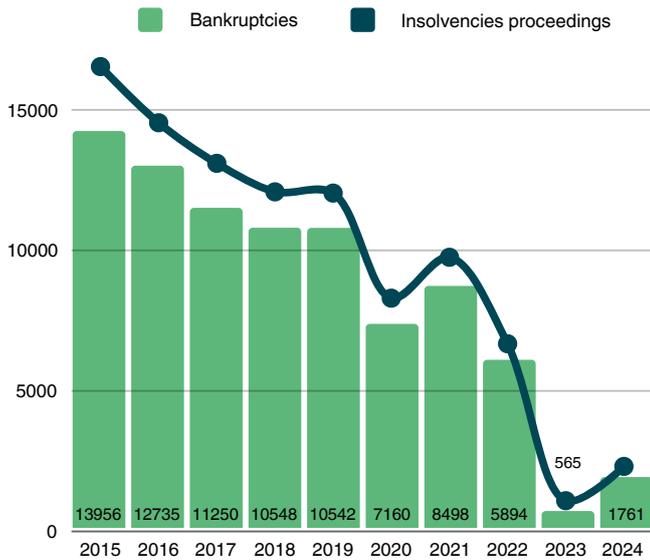
Companies are still burdened by the lingering effects of the post-Covid emergency, the energy crisis, supply chain disruptions, liquidity constraints, and reduced access to credit caused by rising interest rates. These challenges are compounded by economic recession and escalating geopolitical tensions.

The upward trend affects all geographical areas and, albeit to varying degrees, all economic sectors. The most substantial increases in both number and size of affected businesses were seen in industry, construction, and wholesale and retail trade.

An increasing number of so-called large companies—those with revenues exceeding 50 million euros and more than 250 employees—are initiating insolvency proceedings or implementing measures under the new Italian Business Crisis and Insolvency Code (Codice della Crisi d'Impresa e dell'Insolvenza - CCII). High-profile cases are not lacking: among the most notable, Trussardi resorted to the negotiated settlement procedure to overcome its crisis by selling the brand to the Piedmont-based Miroglio Group.

AU Group's quarterly report analyses and presents the figures and trends for 2024, forecasting a generally high level of insolvency risk for Italy in 2025 as well. The construction and textile-apparel sectors remain at very high risk, while risk levels are rising in the automotive and metallurgical sectors.

Bankruptcies are rising



Trends in Bankruptcies Over the Past Decade

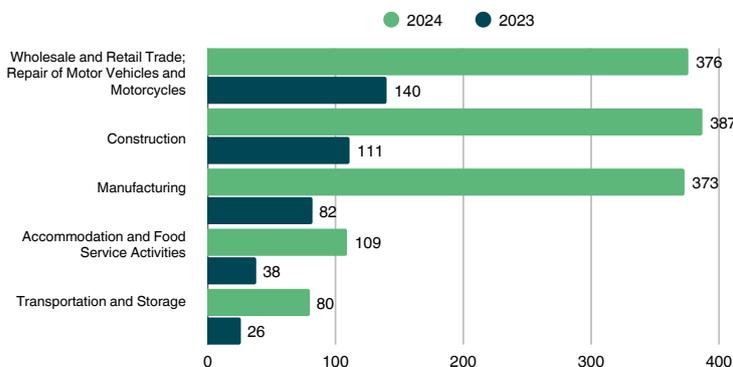
Following the pronounced decline recorded in 2023, the number of bankruptcies surged to 1,761 cases (+212%), though it still remains below the levels observed in previous years. Other insolvency proceedings amounted to 553 cases (+5%), essentially stable compared to 2023.

The legal framework introduced by the new Business Crisis and Insolvency Code (CCII) is clearly encouraging a gradual shift away from traditional bankruptcy proceedings in favour of newly established Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedures.



Regional Distribution of Bankruptcies

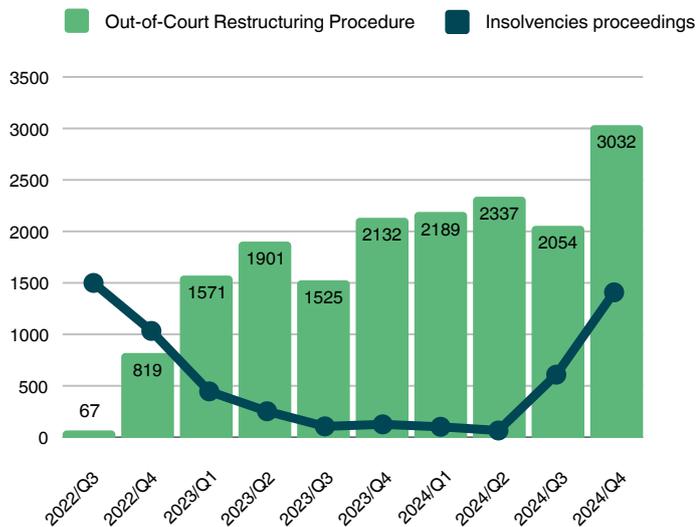
Veneto ranks first with 349 insolvency cases, followed by Campania (237), Lazio (183), and Lombardy (180). Together, these four regions account for approximately 54% of all reported bankruptcies nationwide.



Industries Most Affected by Rising Bankruptcies

From an industry-wide perspective, construction, commerce, and manufacturing are experiencing the most significant distress. Collectively, these three industries represent 64.5% of all bankruptcy filings.

The Success of the Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedure



Quarterly Trend of Registrations to Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedures

Introduced in July 2022 to support the recovery of companies facing equity or financial distress, this procedure has been experiencing growing success.

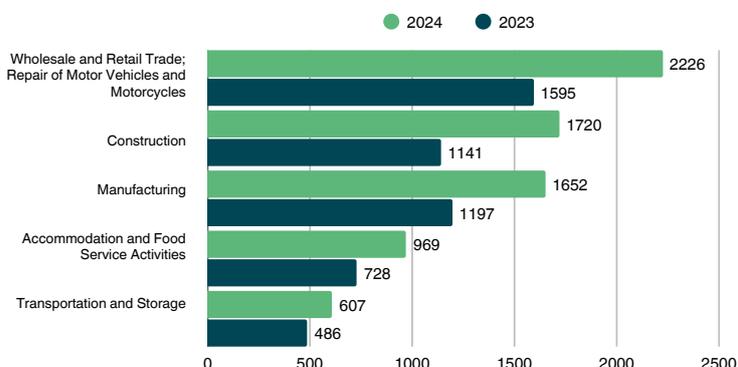
At the national level, over 17,600 companies have made use of the Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedure since its introduction, with 54% of the total applications filed in 2024 alone.



Regional Growth in Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedures (2024 vs 2023)

From a territorial perspective, Lombardy remains the region with the highest number of filings (2,149), followed by Lazio (1,105) and Veneto (825). The most significant percentage increases, however, were recorded in Southern Italy.

Industries Most Affected in Terms of Registration Growth



At the industry level, the wholesale and retail trade sector saw the highest participation, with 2,226 registrations. Large enterprises such as Caffitaly, Conbipel, Coin, and Kasanova are among those that applied for the Out-of-Court Restructuring Procedure in 2024.

Next in line are the construction and manufacturing sectors: cases include CLN of Casalette (Turin), a steel processing company impacted by reduced orders from leading car manufacturers, and Pro-Gest from Treviso, a paper and cardboard producer struggling with rising raw material costs due to inflationary pressures.

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GOOD REASONS TO INSURE TRADE RECEIVABLES



The primary motivation for trade credit insurance is protection against insolvency and non-payment for goods delivered and/or services rendered. In addition to this, it provides access to up-to-date commercial and financial information on prospects, clients, and markets.



Properly assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties enables companies to tailor commercial offers while reducing bad debt exposure in an informed way.



Trade credit insurance is a competitive advantage for driving sales and expanding into international markets. Commercial opportunities previously considered too risky can become tangible avenues for growth.



A steady cash flow also facilitates access to bank credit. A strong credit profile leads to lower financing costs and greater flexibility in funding new investments.



Trade credit insurance allows businesses to safely monetize their exposure to clients, reducing impairment provisions and freeing up working capital to invest in technology and innovation.

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